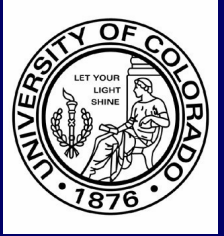


Off-plane concept & configuration for the X-ray Grating Spectrometer (XGS)

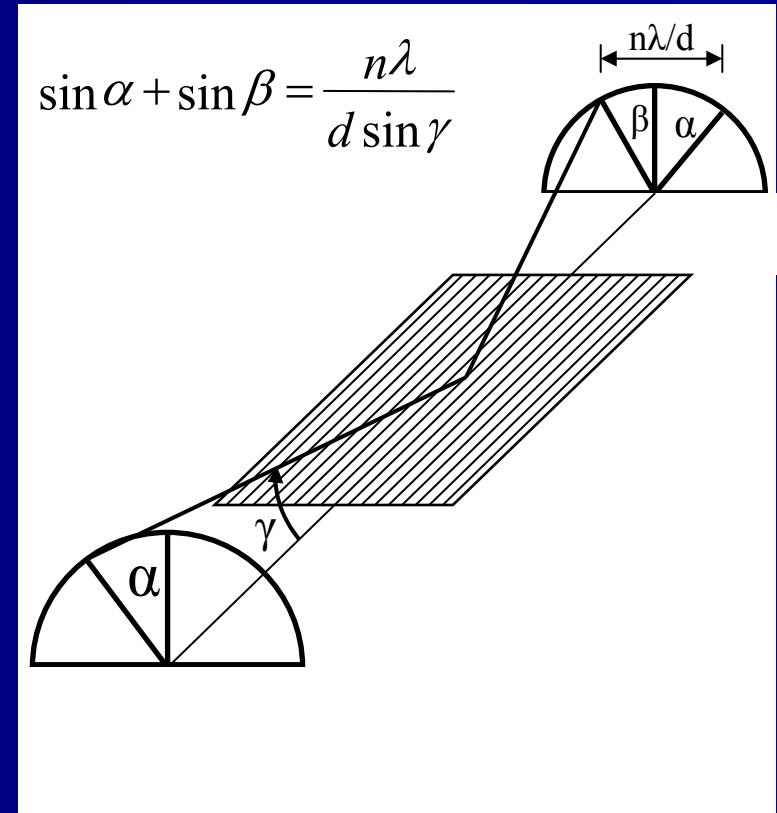
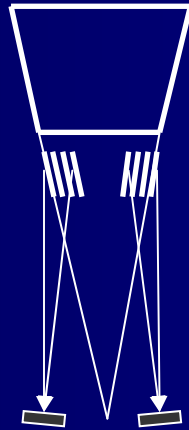
Randall L. McEntaffer, University of Colorado, Boulder

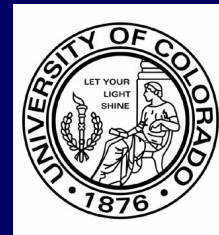


Off-plane concept



- Light intersects the grating quasi-parallel to the grooves and disperses into a cone with half-angle γ
- γ is low, typically $< 4^\circ$, so gratings must be arrayed to intersect the telescope beam





Off-plane capabilities

■ Resolution

$$R = \frac{2\theta \tan \alpha}{B}$$

B = telescope blur in radians given
15" for Con-X SXT

$\theta = \gamma$, graze angle = 2.7°

α = blaze in Littrow ($\alpha = \beta$ = blaze)

If $\alpha = 30^\circ$ then $R = 750$, if $\alpha = 60^\circ$ then $R = 2500$

– Increase using subaperture

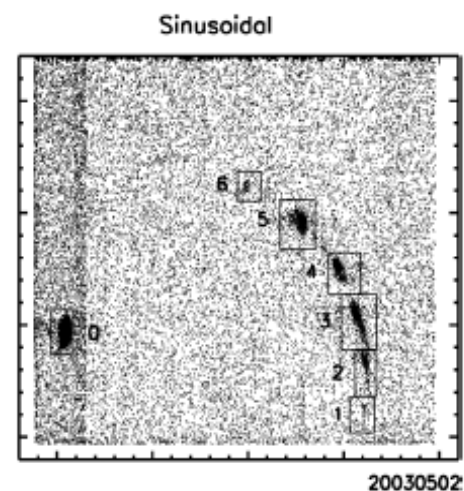
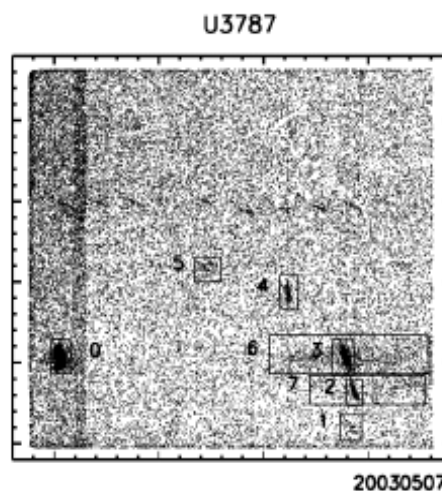
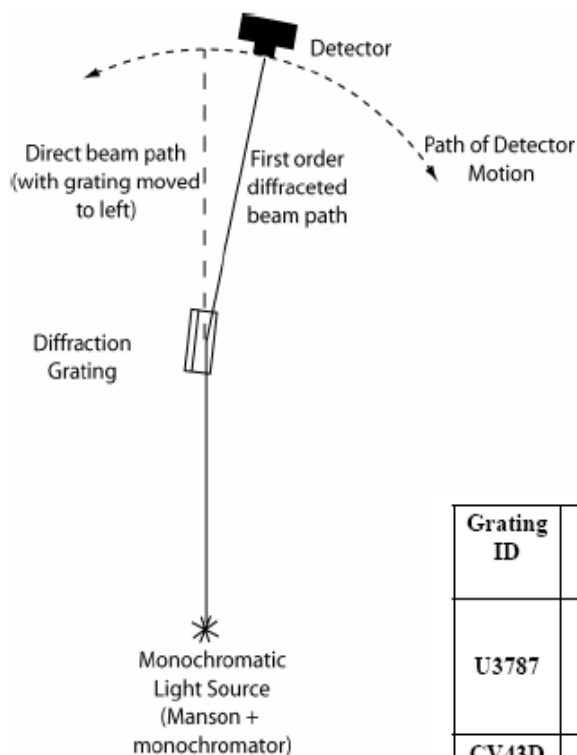
Sample the blur function with grating modules

A factor of 4 would be easily attainable and for a 30° blazed grating
 $R = 3000$ (requirement of $R > 1250$) .

In the lab $R > 200$ for a 3' telescope



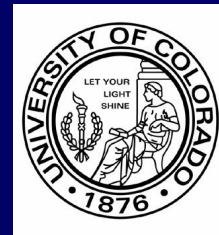
Grating Efficiency



| Grating ID | Line Density | Blaze | Source | Energy (keV) | Efficiency in Order (Efficiency with scatter in parentheses) | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|----------|--------------|---|------|------|----------------|--------------|-----|
| | | | | | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| U3787 | 4245.83 | 9.1° | Carbon K | 0.277 | - | 6.1 | 21.1 | 18.9 | - | - |
| | | | Oxygen K | 0.525 | 6.2 | - | 21.6 | 1.5 | 19.6 | - |
| | | | Mg-K | 1.25 | - | 3.0 | 0 | 19.2 (31.8) | 2.7 (5.4) | 0.3 |
| CV43D | 4245.83 | Sinusoidal | Mg-K | 1.25 | 1.4 | 18.4 | 7.6 | 15.2 | 4.3 | 0.4 |

40% efficiency in diffracted orders



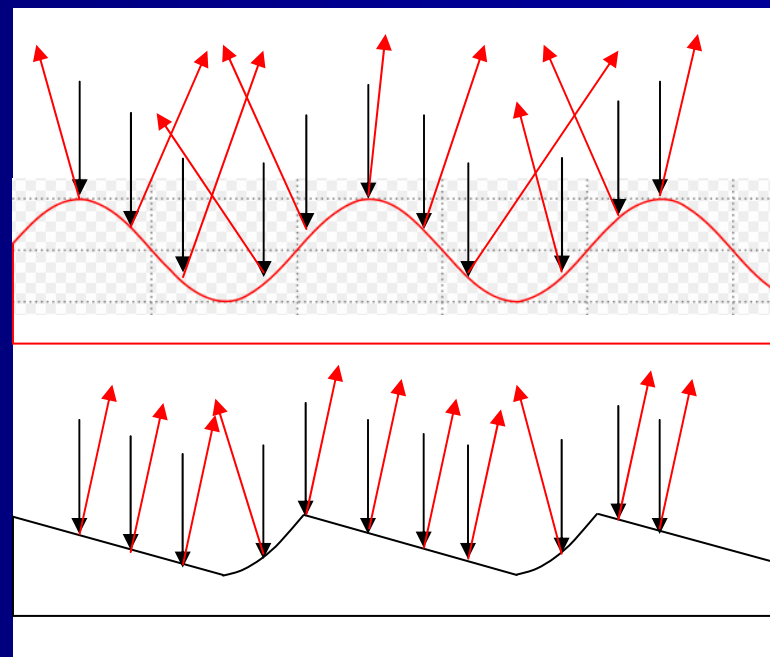
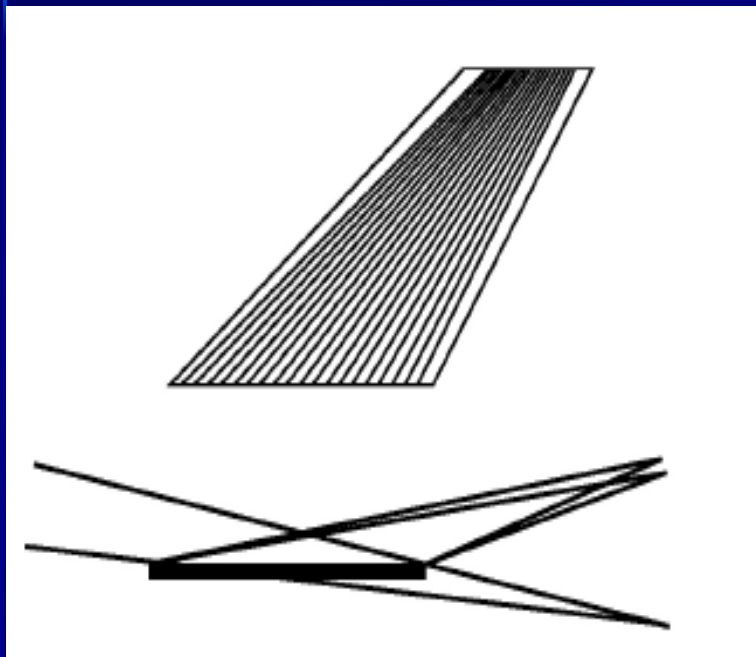
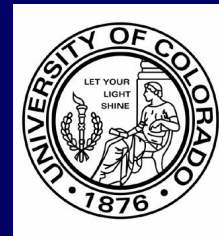


Con-X Requirements

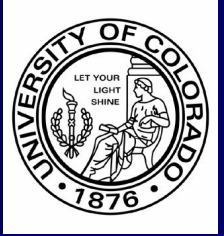
- Resolution
 - $R > 1250$ (increased from 300)
 - $R > 200$ for 3' telescope
 - 15" telescope $\rightarrow R > 2400$
- Effective area
- $A_{\text{eff}} = 1000 \text{ cm}^2$ below 1keV
3 m² collecting area SXT
 - $\rightarrow 7500 \text{ cm}^2$ per telescope @ >75% reflectivity
 - $\rightarrow 5625 \text{ cm}^2$ in one telescope
 - RGS coverage 70% with 40% efficiency
 - $\rightarrow 1575 \text{ cm}^2$ in a single telescope



Off-plane grating development




Systems development

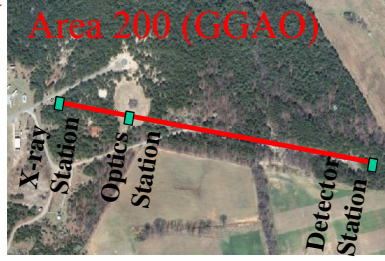


- JY fabricated a radial blazed master for use with the XMM flight spare
 - Panter X-ray test facility Max-Planck
- Test with Con-X Soft X-ray Telescope instead
 - Will Zhang @ Goddard

GSFC Main Campus

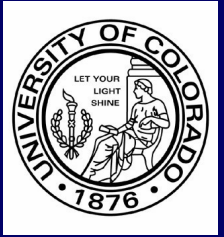


Area 200 (GGAO)



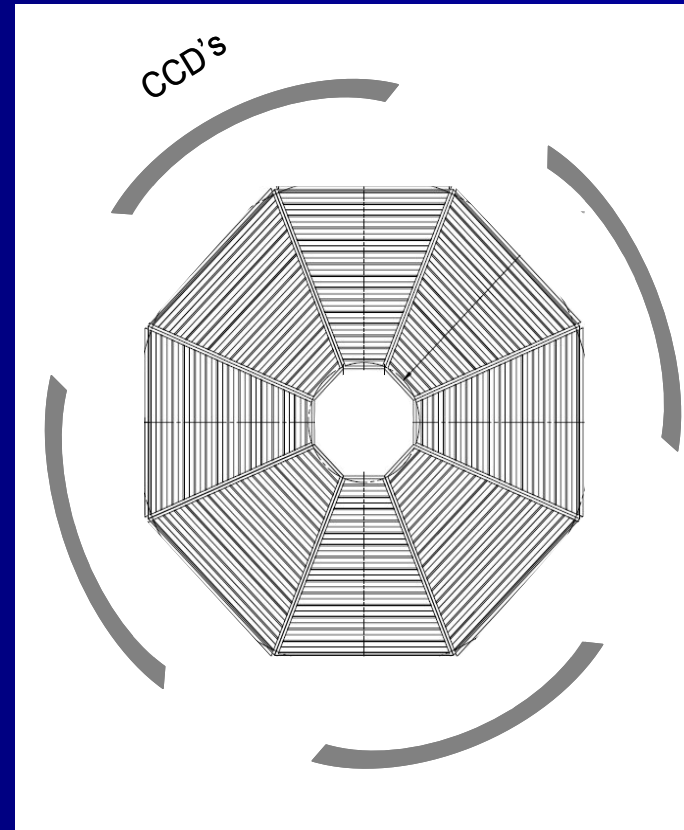
- Located on ground and far from traffic
- Total Length of 600 meters
 - 10 inch diameter Steel Pipe
- Three stations along the length:
 - Prefab 12'x24' barns
 - Installed Insulation and heatpumps
 - Phone/Internet Connections for remote operation



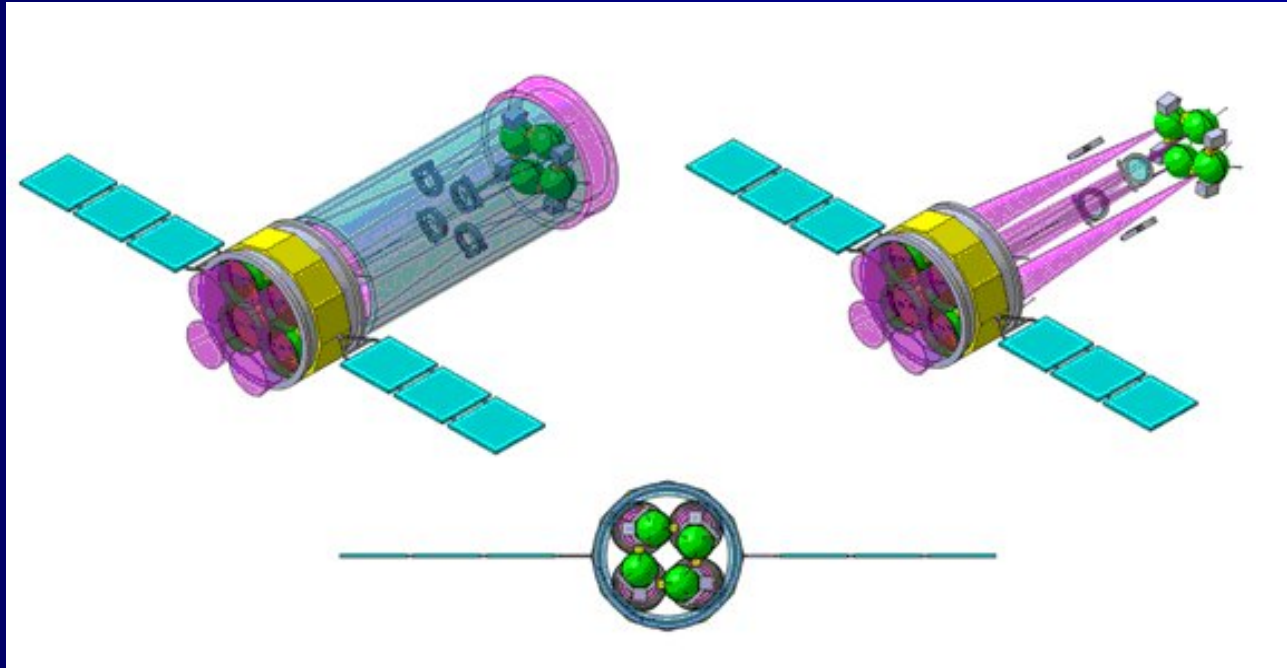
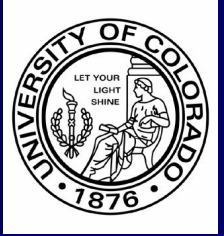


Flight configuration

- If arranged on one telescope the gratings can be arranged in octant modules that feed 4 separate CCD arrays to achieve subaperture
- If on multiple telescopes, these octants/CCD arrays can be separated and split among the telescopes



Configuration



- Can also fully cover all telescopes and actuate modules in and out of beam $\rightarrow A_{\text{eff}} > 6000 \text{ cm}^2$
- Possibly not feasible given mass constraints on XGS

